DURHAM TECH

Library

# Citing Sources in MLA FORMAT (8th ed.):

## A Durham Tech Library Reference Guide

Updated Fall 2016 by Durham Technical Community College Library

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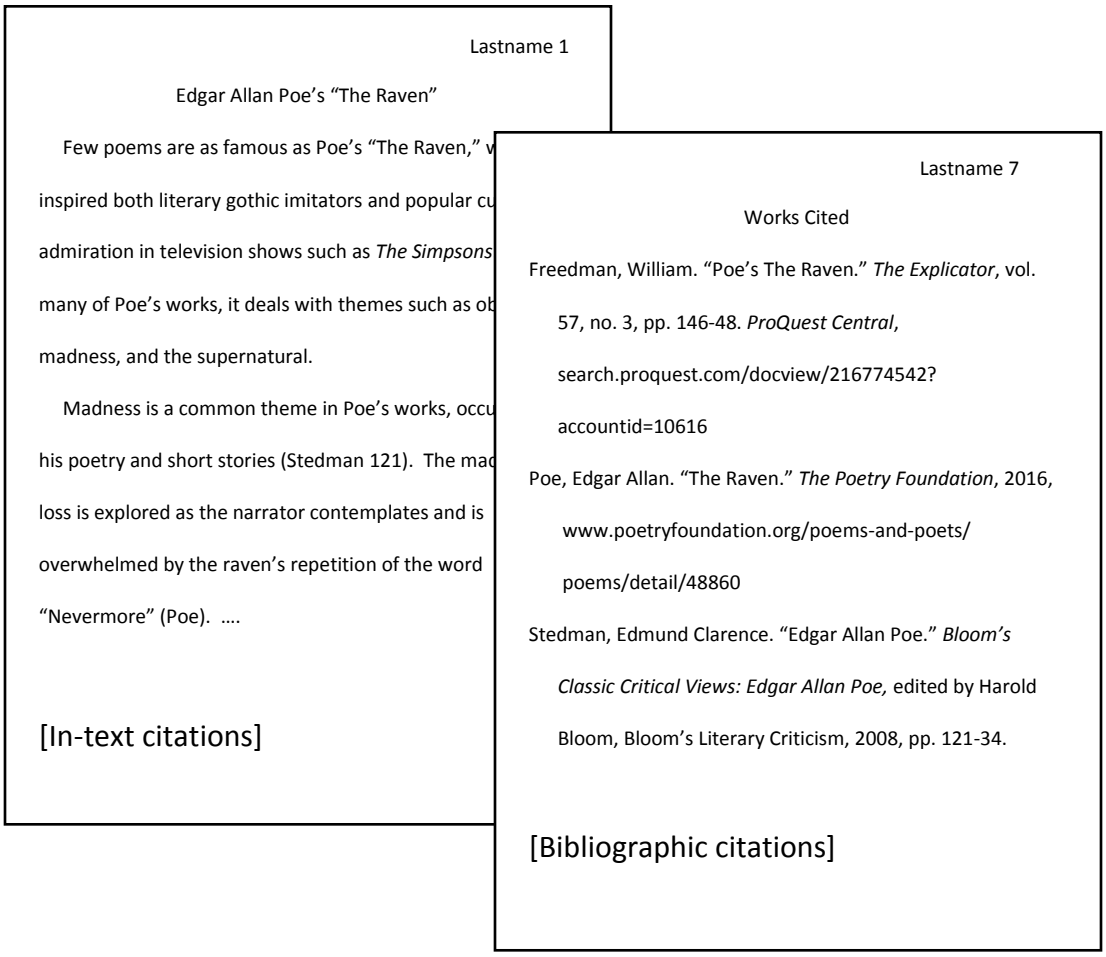
# Citing Sources

When doing research, it is important to keep track of the sources of information, and it is also essential to have proper documentation of the sources used with both **in-text citations** and **bibliographic citations**. An in-text citation is a shortened version of the longer bibliographic citation, which gives publication information about a source. Bibliographic citations are grouped together at the end of the written paper in a section titled "Works Cited."



Lastname 1

Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven"

Few poems are as famous as Poe's "The Raven," v

inspired both literary gothic imitators and popular cu

admiration in television shows such as *The Simpsons*

many of Poe's works, it deals with themes such as ob

madness, and the supernatural.

Madness is a common theme in Poe's works, occu

his poetry and short stories (Stedman 121). The mad

loss is explored as the narrator contemplates and is

overwhelmed by the raven's repetition of the word

"Nevermore" (Poe). ….

[In-text citations]

Lastname 7

Works Cited


Freedman, William. "Poe's The Raven." *The Explicator*, vol. 57, no. 3, pp. 146-48. *ProQuest Central*, search.proquest.com/docview/216774542?accountid=10616

Poe, Edgar Allan. "The Raven." *The Poetry Foundation*, 2016, www.poetryfoundation.org/poems-and-poets/poems/detail/48860

Stedman, Edmund Clarence. "Edgar Allan Poe." *Bloom's Classic Critical Views: Edgar Allan Poe,* edited by Harold Bloom, Bloom's Literary Criticism, 2008, pp. 121-34.


[Bibliographic citations]

It is easier to collect this information as you are doing your research so 1) you remember to cite what you have used and 2) you keep track of your sources during the research process.

The information that you will need in order to cite a source should be located on the source itself: for a book, this usually means the title page; for a website, you may have to look around and check the "About" page to find some information if it is not immediately visible.

## Quick Citation Tips

| | |
|---|---|
| Alphabetizing | Arrange entries in the Works Cited list in alphabetical order according to the first word of the entry--author or title.<br><br>Omit any initial articles (A, An, The) when considering alphabetical order. |
| Authors Names | To write the first author's name in an entry, place the last name first and separate with commas, e.g. Jordan, Michael.<br><br>Omit degree and professional titles, e.g. PhD, Dr., Mr., MD, MSPH. |
| Capitalization | Capitalize the first word and all principal words, including those that follow hyphens in compound terms and colons in subtitles, in all titles, names, places, articles, and publishers, no matter how they appear in a database, title page, or catalog.<br><br>For more information on capitalization in titles, see below: Titles<br><br>Examples: Department of the Treasury<br>*Wicked: The Life and Times of the Wicked Witch of the West* |
| Corporate Authors | For publications put out by governmental agencies or other formal corporate bodies and when no other author is available, a corporate author may be used.<br><br>If a corporate author is also the publisher, only use them as the publisher in the bibliographic citation.<br><br>Examples: Department of Health and Human Services<br>United Nations |
| Dates | Abbreviate all months in citations by using the first three letters. Do not abbreviate May, June, and July. Abbreviate September as Sept.<br><br>All dates should be presented in DD MM YYYY format.<br><br>Examples: May 2016<br>14 Feb. 2012 |
| DOI | A Digital Object Identifier (or DOI) may exist for scholarly articles and other web documents. If this exists, use this instead of a web address as it is more permanently associated with the source. Use doi: in the bibliographic citation to indicate what the number and letter string represents.<br><br>Example: Chen, Guang-Dah, Chih-Wei Lin, and Hsi-Wen Fan. "The History and Evolution of Kinetic Art." *International Journal of Social Science and Humanity*, vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 2015, pp. 922-30. *ProQuest Central*, doi:10.7763/IJSSH.2015.V5.581. |

## Quick Citation Tips

| | |
|---|---|
| Edition Statement | An edition statement is used to specify which version of a book or source was used and may consist of a number (3rd ed.) or phrase (revised ed., updated ed., King James version). An edition statement is noted in the version portion of a bibliographic citation. The word edition is abbreviated ed.<br><br>Example: *Calculus: Early Transcendentals*. 7th ed. |
| Indentation | In the Works Cited, each citation line after the first, should be indented one half inch. This is referred to as a "hanging indent."<br><br>Paragraphs within the text of the paper should be indented as normal by using the Tab key on the keyboard, approximately a 1/2" indentation. |
| Italicizing | Titles of books, databases, magazines, websites, television series, movies, etc. should be put in italics, both in the Works Cited and in the text of the paper.<br><br>Examples: *The New York Times*<br>*ProQuest Sociology Journals*<br>*The Onion* |
| Missing Information | Check "About" pages on websites, and always look both on the top and bottom of webpages to make sure information isn't located there.<br><br>When websites or other sources omit a date of publication, if found elsewhere, enclose it in brackets.<br><br>If you are unsure of the information, bracketed information may be followed by a question mark.<br><br>Examples: [Jan. 2015]<br>[1885?] |
| Multiple authors | Keep authors names in the order they appear on the publication. Only the first name in the list follows the last, first pattern.<br><br>Example: 2 authors – Child, Julia, and Martha Stewart.<br>3 or more authors – Child, Julia, et al.<br><br>Give the authors' names in the same order as on the title page of the source—not necessarily in alphabetical order. |
| No author | If there is no author listed and the author is not a governmental agency or corporate body, begin in-text and bibliographic citations with the title, unless the corporate body is also the publisher. In that case, omit the author and begin the bibliographic citation with the title of the document. |

## Quick Citation Tips

| | |
|---|---|
| Publisher's name | When documenting publishers' names, an abbreviated form is preferred.<br><br>Omit initial articles (A, An, The) at the beginning of the publisher's name and also omit business abbreviations (Co., Corp., Inc.). Many publishers' names may be shortened.<br><br>See pages 40-42, 107-109 for further information in the MLA Handbook, 8th ed.<br><br>Example: Gale Research, Inc. → Gale.<br>University of Pittsburgh Press → U of Pittsburgh Press<br>Oxford University Press → Oxford UP |
| Quotation marks | Quotation marks indicate the title of a part of a published work, such as a chapter in a book, an article on a web site, or a song on an album.<br><br>Example: "Lisa's Pony," an episode of *The Simpsons*<br>"Crazy in Love," from Beyonce's *Dangerously in Love* album<br>"The Sorting Hat's New Song," a chapter from *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* |
| Spacing | Entries in the Works Cited page are double-spaced with no additional spaces between each entry.<br><br>Within the citation, leave one space after a period or other punctuation mark. |
| Titles | Capitalize the first letter of all important words, but not articles (the, a, an), prepositions (of, in, etc.), or coordinating conjunctions (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) unless they appear as the first word. This is called title case.<br><br>Examples: *The Wind and the Willows*<br>"Blogging Emerging as New Trend in Chinese Market" |
| Web Addresses | In the 8th ed. of the *MLA Handbook*, web addresses are required. Omit the initial http:// or https:// and follow by a period. DOIs are preferred if they exist for a web document.<br><br>Example: "Books." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 2015, www.nytimes.com/pages/books/index.html. |

# In-Text Citation Tips

MLA style requires that you include in-text citation (also called parenthetical citation) at any point in your paper where you use another author's exact words, paraphrased words, summarized ideas, or ideas or facts found during your research that are not commonly known. Using this in-text citation, readers should be able to identify the source of your information on the alphabetical Works Cited page.

## Works by one author

Include the author's last name and the page number(s) where the information was found:

> It is said that "For all his faults, King James had one virtue that redeems him: he loved the theater" (McDonald 305).

If the author's name is included in the text, do not include it in the reference:

> Russ McDonald writes that despite his faults "King James had one virtue that redeems him: he loved the theater" (305).

## Two or more works by the same author

If your Works Cited page includes more than one work by the same author, it may be necessary to include more information in the in-text citation to avoid confusion:

> Include the book title (Twain, *Huckleberry Finn* 32), (Twain, *Innocents Abroad* 3)
>
> OR
>
> An article title (Barry, "Reforming the UN" 2), (Barry, "International Treaties" 9).

# In-Text Citation Tips

## A work with two authors

Include both authors' last names and the page number(s) where the information was found:

> A positive attitude while studying can help students as they move through difficult material (Lambert and Nowacek 242).

## A work with three authors

Only the first author followed by et al.:

> Somuah, et al. found that many distance learners need more guidance or tutoring resources than they are currently receiving to be successful in their courses (281).
>
> OR
>
> Many distance learners may need more guidance or tutoring resources than they are currently receiving to be successful in their courses (Somuah et al. 281).

# In-Text Citation Tips

## Sources without page numbers

Make sure to look for page numbers transcribed in parenthesis in HTML documents or if there is a PDF document available before assuming no page numbers exist. For electronic and other sources that do not include a page number, include the author's name without the page number or include the author's name in the sentence:

> The proposed changes to the UN cover everything from "development assistance to non-proliferation measures" (Barry).

OR

> Barry illustrates that the proposed changes to the UN cover everything from "development assistance to non-proliferation measures."

## Summaries of the main idea(s) of a work

For all in-text citations, if you are summarizing the main idea(s) of a work, do not use page numbers:

> Lambert and Nowacek divide their study tips into three sections addressing what to do before, during, and after a study session.

OR

> Study tips are divided into three sections: before, during, and after a study session occurs (Lambert and Nowacek).

If you are using a **direct quotation**, always use page numbers, even if it is a main idea.

# In-Text Citation Tips

## Sources without an author

If the author of the text is not given, include the next piece of information in the reference (usually the title of the article or book) in its place:

> The Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 targets those taking multiple medications for multiple conditions ("Executive Summary" 13).

For **sources without authors that also have long titles**, include only the first few words (two or three words) in your citation; this saves space while still allowing the reader to find the reference alphabetically on your works cited page.

For example, for the bibliographic citation

> "Adult Children of Alcoholics (ACDA)." *Encyclopedia of Drugs, Alcohol & Addictive Behavior,* edited by Rosalyn Carson-Dewitt, 2nd ed., vol. 1, Macmillan, 2001, pp. 36-38.

Within your paper, this source can be cited as ("Adult Children" 37) as long as it clearly designates this resource in the Works Cited list.

For **sources without authors with similar titles**, use enough words to clearly show which source is which in the in-text citation.

# In-Text Citation Tips

## Sources referenced within another source (indirect source)

When your source includes a quotation from or reference to another source, write "qtd. in" and the name of the source in which you found the quote as part of the internal citation:

> Lady Byron complained that Lord Byron "laboured to convince me that Right and Wrong were merely convention" (qtd. in Christensen 179).

The author who quotes another work may cite the original source in his or her own work, but you should only cite the original source if you have read it for your assignment. It is **strongly suggested** that the original source is consulted if you can find it instead of quoting it from another source.

## Citing two or more sources in one in-text citation

Cite each source as it would be cited if it appeared individually. Separate sources with semicolons within the parenthesis.

**Example**

> Healthy food, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, is perceived to be more expensive than processed less healthy food (Williams et al. 1; Moriarty).

This example contains both a source with more than three authors and a page number and a single author source without a page number.

# Bibliographic Citations

A bibliographic citation records information needed about a source. Different source types will require different information in order to create an accurate bibliographic citation.

## Where to include bibliographic citations in an assignment

Bibliographic citations are grouped together at the end of a MLA-style paper on a page titled the "Works Cited" page. It contains an alphabetical list of all the sources cited in the preceding paper.

Sources should be alphabetized by whatever comes first in the bibliographic entry, ignoring (for alphabetizing purposes) initial articles (A, An, or The).

## Where to find bibliographic citation information

Use the item that you consulted for your assignment. If information is not present, see the **Quick Tips** section of this guide on how to denote missing information.

**In a book or e-book**, use the title page to find bibliographic information. The title page appears at the front of a book and has publication and printing information.

**In a database**, source types can be found by consulting the citation/abstract part of an article or source.

**On a website**, you may need to consult the "About" page or look at the bottom of a page in order to find more publication details to create a full citation.

# Bibliographic Citations

In the 8th edition of the MLA handbook, a new general outline of how to create bibliographic citations has been created, including punctuation.

For more information on many of these elements of a citation, see Quick Citation Tips.

**Pay attention to the punctuation** that separates each element of the bibliographic citation.

| | |
|---|---|
| Author. | • Last name comes first. If a source has multiple authors, present them in the order they appear in journal, magazine, or newspaper article or on a title page or book cover.<br>• A pseudonym or username on a website can be the author of a source.<br>• Corporate authors can also fill this section of the citation. |
| Title of source. | • Most source titles are italicized or put in quotation marks, depending upon the type of source. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title of container, | • If the source is part of a larger source (like a page on a website or a chapter in a book), the container is the larger source. |
| Other contributors, | • Editors, directors, illustrators, translators, composers, compilers, or anyone else that contributed to the source can be included here.<br>• Other contributors names should be preceded by their type of contribution, for example—edited by Mark Smith.<br>• If a source has many contributors, select the ones most relevant to your assignment. |
| Version, | • If a source has been released in more than one form or more than one time, include a version statement containing information about the edition or version.<br>• Digital editions or e-books are considered a version of a source. |
| Number, | • If the source is part of an identified sequence, such as a multi-volume set of books or films, include a volume or number to clearly identify where the source came from.<br>• Some sources use both volume and issue numbers (or season and episode numbers for audio and video sources). Include both here. |
| Publisher, | • A publisher is the group or organization responsible for making a source available.<br>• Publishers are not necessary in periodicals and websites where the container title is very similar to the publisher name. Other cases can be found on page 42 in the MLA handbook, 8th ed. |
| Publication date, | • Dates containing days, months, and years should be presented in DD Mon. YYYY format.<br>• Provide dates appropriate to the source used for your assignment. |
| Location. | • This may contain page numbers, a DOI/web address, a disc number, or any other way to locate the specifically locate the source.<br>• If a web address does not lead back to the source directly for others trying to access the source, provide as specific of a web address as you can. |

# Bibliographic Citations

The previous page discusses the elements in a bibliographic citation. On a works cited page, the information will be represented as follows:

| |
|---|
| Author. Title of source. Title of container, other contributors, version, number, publisher,<br><br>publication date, location. [Additional container information.] |

Not all bibliographic citations will contain or require all elements. Different source types may require different information. See the following sections for specific examples of how to cite various sources, including sources found in the Durham Tech databases.

## Citing a source with a single container element

The following is an example of an article from a print magazine.

| | |
|---|---|
| Author. | Katy Steinmetz |
| Title of source. | "Redefining the Modern Dictionary" |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title of container, | *Time* magazine |
| Other contributors, | [though the magazine has an editor, they are not included in this type of source] |
| Version, | [this source does not have a version or edition statement] |
| Number, | Volume 187, Number 19 [a source can have several pieces of information that go along with a single section of the citation] |
| Publisher, | [though the magazine has a publisher, it is not needed in this type of source] |
| Publication date, | May 23, 2016 |
| Location. | Pages 20-21 in the print edition |

The bibliographic citation for this source would be as follows:

Steinmetz, Katy. "Redefining the Modern Dictionary." *Time*, vol. 187, no. 19, 23 May 2016, pp. 20-21.

# Bibliographic Citations

## Citing a source with multiple container elements

Sometimes sources are contained within other sources, like a copy of a poem from a book on a website or an article from a scholarly journal in a database. It is important to include additional larger containers in the citation in order to point a reader directly to where your source is located.

Here's another example of a magazine article, but instead of citing the print edition, cite the article found in a database.

| | |
|---|---|
| Author. | William Safire |
| Title of source. | "Quote Me: But I Never Said It" |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title of primary container, | *New York Times Magazine* [this is the publication where the source was published] |
| Other contributors, | [though the magazine has an editor, they are not included in this type of source] |
| Version, | [this source does not have a version or edition] |
| Number, | [this source does not have issues or volumes] |
| Publisher, | [though the magazine has a publisher, it is not needed in this type of source] |
| Publication date, | September 29, 2002 |
| Location. | Page 32 in the print edition |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title of container 2, | *ProQuest Central* [name of database in which the article used for an assignment is located] |
| Other contributors, | [In a database, this information is not needed] |
| Version, | [In a database, this information is usually not needed] |
| Number, | [In a database, this information is not needed] |
| Publisher, | [In a database, this information is not needed] |
| Publication date, | [In a database, this information is not needed] |
| Location. | permalink or DOI: search.proquest.com/docview/215488459?accountid=10616 |

The bibliographic citation for this source would be as follows:

Safire, William. "Quote Me: But I Never Said It." *New York Times Magazine*, 29 Sept. 2002, p. 32.

*ProQuest Central*, search.proquest.com/docview/215488459?accountid=10616.

# Optional Citation Elements

## Date of access

For some web documents, it is helpful and useful to document when they were accessed in a citation in case they are updated between the time of use and the time when someone else may look at a source. This is especially relevant to research done on current events.

This was previously a required element in the MLA 7th edition format.

If you choose or are asked by an instructor to include date of access in your citation, it goes at the end of the citation, after all container elements, and begins with the word Accessed

**Example**

Lopez, German. "Pokémon Go, Explained." *Vox*, 5 Aug. 2016, www.vox.com/2016/7/11/ 12129162/

pokemon-go-android-ios-game. Accessed 12 Aug. 2016.

## Original publication date

For sources with an original date that is different than the date it was put online or re-issued, it may be useful to provide the original publication or creation date in order to help provide context for the source. For example, an old TV show that is re-released in a DVD box set could contain both the original date and the re-issue date (the re-issue date being the one associated with the container element of the DVD set). It is strongly suggested that you use this option element when relevant.

An original date of publication follows the source title and is followed by a period.

**Example**

*Casablanca*. 1942. Performances by Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman, 70th anniversary special ed.,

Warner Brothers Home Video, 2012.

## Type of source

In order to clarify what type of material a source is, it may be helpful to specify what it is. This can vary: you may want to note that this is a transcript of an interview, a manuscript or advance reader's copy of a book, a blue-ray disc, lecture or address, or any other variety of sources.

This was previously a required element in the MLA 7th edition format.

The type of source is listed at the end of the citation and followed by a period.

**Examples**

"Plants Living on the Edge." Grand Canyon National Park, www.nps.gov/grca/planyourvisit/upload/

plants-on-hermit-rd.pdf. Brochure.

This source type is a brochure, which is noted at the end of the citation.

Heldin, Carl-Henrik. "Opening Address." The Nobel Prize Award Ceremony, 10 Dec. 2015. Nobelprize.org,

15 Aug. 2016, www.nobelprize.org/ceremonies/archive/speeches/opening-2015.html.

Transcript.

This citation is for a speech that was delivered at the Nobel Prize Award Ceremony, but the source type notation of Transcript shows that the source was read and not attended in person.

Jones, Henry Walton. Stonehenge and megalithic architectural elements. Archeology 101, 6 Sept. 1936,

Marshall College. Lecture.

This citation denotes that the information from this source was an in-class lecture. If the lecture does not have a formal title, create a descriptive title. (You may be familiar with Dr. Henry Walton Jones by his less formal nickname: Indiana.)

# A Book in Print

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) or editor(s). *Title of Book*. Other contributors, edition statement followed by ed., Publisher, year published.

Not all elements may be necessary in each citation, such as editor or edition statement.

Check the **Quick Citation Tips** part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including abbreviating publisher's names and how to deal with books providing multiple cities and/or dates of publication.

## Examples

### A book with one author

Klay, Phil. *Redeployment*. Penguin, 2014.

### A book with two authors

Edin, Kathryn J., and H. Luke Shaefer. *$2.00 a Day: Living on Almost Nothing in America*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2015.

### A book with three or more authors

Berman, Audrey, et al. *Kozier & Erb's Fundamentals of Nursing: Concepts, Process, and Practice*. 8th ed., Pearson, 2008.

You may choose the list all the authors (this is not MLA's preferred format) or omit all authors after the first, replacing them with "et al." as in the example.

**A book with no author or editor**

*Rand McNally Commercial Atlas*. Rand McNally, 2008.

When no individual author or editor is available and the creator of the book is not a government or corporation, begin with the next piece of information in the citation: in this case, the title.

**A translated book**

Alexievich, Svetlana. *Voices from Chernobyl: The Oral History of a Nuclear Disaster*. Translated by Keith Gessen, Picador, 2006.

The translator's name is listed in the other contributors part of the citation.

**A book with an editor and no author**

Carter, Kathryn, and Carole Spitzack, editors. *Doing Research on Women's Communication*. 3rd ed., Ablex, 2009.

The editors are listed at the beginning of the bibliographic citation and are then labeled as "editors" in order to make clear their role in creating the source.

# A Textbook

First determine if the textbook has author(s), editor(s), or both. Cite according to the individual(s) responsible for the creation or compilation of information within the textbook. See above for citing a book with an author (or multiple authors) or an editor.

## A textbook with authors

| |
|---|
| Lastname, Firstname of author(s). *Title of Book*. Other contributors, edition statement followed by ed., Publisher, year published. |

**Example**

Reynolds, Stephen J., et al. *Exploring Geology*. 3rd ed., McGraw Hill, 2013.

This textbook has more than three authors.

## A textbook or anthology with editors or compilers

| |
|---|
| Lastname, Firstname of author(s) or editor(s), editors(s) or compilers(s). *Title of Book*. Edition statement followed by ed., Volume Number, Publisher, year published. |

Compilers and editors may be different roles depending upon the collection of works. In reference works or anthologies without authors listed, the editor is listed first. In smaller compilations, the editor or compiler may not be listed first and should instead be listed later in the citation.

**Example**

Panofsky, Erwin. *Meaning in Visual Arts.* Phoenix ed., Doubleday / U of Chicago P, 1982.

This text has two publishers. They are separated by a / . It does not contain a volume statement, but does contain an edition statement (Phoenix ed.). "U of Chicago P" stands for "University of Chicago Press".

## An article or chapter in a textbook

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) of article. "Title of Article." *Title of Book*, edited by Firstname Lastname(s), version or edition statement followed by ed., Publisher, year published, pp. page numbers.

For more information about citing articles or chapters in books, see the **Article, Essay, or Chapter from a Book** section of this guide.

If the work contains information about previous publication of the article in another source, you may need to cite it as a **reprinted work**. For more information about reprinted materials, see the **Works Contained in an Anthology** section of this guide or *MLA Handbook,* 8th ed., p. 53.

**Examples**

Rodriguez, Richard. "The Lonely, Good Company of Books." *The Brief McGraw-Hill Reader*, edited by Gilbert H. Muller, McGraw-Hill, 2012, pp. 172-76.

This book does not contain an edition statement.

Marshall, Margaret H. "Majority Opinion in *Goodridge v. Department of Public Health*." *Social Ethics*: *Morality and Social Policy*, edited by Thomas A. Mappes, et al., 8th ed., McGraw-Hill, 2012, pp. 198-204.

# A Course- or School-Specific Textbook or Collection of Readings

Lastname, Firstname of author(s), editor(s), or compilers. *Title of Book*. Edition statement(s) followed by ed., Publisher, year published.

In general, cite these the same way as you would a traditional textbook.

If no authors or editors are listed, do not include the information. School- or course-specific editions should be noted in the edition statement.

**Examples of Durham Tech or Instructor-specific textbooks**

**PSY 241**

Santrock, John W. *Life-Span Development*. 14th ed., PSY 241 Durham Technical Community College ed., McGraw Hill, 2013.

This textbook is a college-specific edition of a book. To specify both the edition of the book and the custom nature of the edition, two edition statements are present in the citation. All other information is cited as a book with an author.

**DRE 097**

*DRE 097: Integrated Reading Writing II*. Durham Technical Community College ed., McGraw-Hill Create, 2015.

This book is a custom-created collection of texts. The title of the book is the class name, which is specified on the title page. There is no author, editor, or compiler of the book specified.

**DRE 098**

Muckenfuss, Robbi, compiler. *DRE 098: English Develop Studies*. Durham Tech[nical] Comm[unity]

College ed., McGraw-Hill Create, 2015.

This book is a custom-created collection of texts. The title of the book is the class name, which is specified on the title page. An instructor's name is listed on the book; you may list them as a "compiler," since they selected the readings to be included in this book. The edition statement specifies that this is created especially for Durham Tech, using the words as they appear on the book itself. Any additional words or letters added for clarity are put in brackets.

**An article in a course-specific textbook not attributed to a specific author, such as an introduction, themes, or background section**

"H. B. Fuller and Substance Abuse in Latin America." *DRE 098*, compiled by Cari Borresen, Durham

Technical Community College ed., McGraw-Hill Create, 2014, pp. 51-53. Originally published in

*Business Ethics: People, Profit, and the Planet.*

This article does not have an author for the cited article and contains minimal reprinted information. Only provide information provided in the textbook you are consulting.

**An article in a course-specific textbook that has been reprinted from another source**

Klotz, Anthony C. and M. Ronald Buckley. "'Where Everybody Knows Your Name': Lessons from Small

Business about Preventing Workplace Violence." *DRE 098: English Develop Studies,* Durham

Technical Community College ed., McGraw-Hill Create, 2014, pp. 47-55. Originally published in

*Business Horizons,* vol. 53, 2010, pp. 571-79.

Since this is a bound collection of works, include as much information as is provided about the reprinted work within the textbook. You do not need to go outside the textbook to find more information. In this case, there should only be one medium of publication, even if the reprinted article is from a different medium of publication. For more information about reprinted materials, see the **Works Contained in an Anthology** section of this guide or *MLA Handbook,* 8th ed., p. 53.

# An e-book

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) or editor(s). *Title of e-book*. Edition statement followed by ed., e-book [or specific format (Kindle, EPUB, etc.) of e-book if known], Publisher, year published, web address of book if available.

According to the MLA, an e-book is considered a version of the book. For e-books with authors and editors, see formatting tips in **Books in Print** section.

Check the **Quick Citation Tips** part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including missing publication information, abbreviating publisher's names, and how to deal with books providing multiple cities and/or dates of publication.

### Examples of an e-book downloaded to or viewed on an e-reader or a computer

Rowley, Hazel. *Franklin and Eleanor: An Extraordinary Marriage*. Revised ed., Kindle ed., Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2010.

This book was downloaded using a Kindle app. Since that is a more specific format than just an e-book, Kindle ed. is used to specify which type of e-book was used for the assignment.

### An e-book viewed on a computer

Saint-Saëns, Camille. *Musical Memories*. Translated by Edwin Gile Rich, e-book, Small, Maynard, & Co., 1919. *Universal Digital Library*, archive.org/details/musicalmemories017451mbp.

Additional information may be added, as with traditional book citations. In this case, a translator is identified in the citation.

## An e-book from a website or database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) or editor(s). *Title of e-book*. Edited by Firstname Lastname, edition statement followed by ed., e-book, publisher, year published. *Title of database or website*, web address.

Not all elements may be necessary in each citation, such as editor or edition statement. For more information on web addresses, see the **Quick Citation Tips** section of this document. For more information on sources with multiple containers (such as an e-book within a database), see the *MLA Handbook,* 8th ed.

### Examples

**A Google e-book**

Frees, Harry Whittier. *The Little Folks of Animal Land.* E-book, Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1915. *Google Books*, books.google.com/books/about/The_Little_Folks_of_Animal_Land.html?id=HcwTIRt2FvwC.

**Examples from Durham Tech Databases**

**ebrary**

Van Gogh, Vincent, and Victoria Charles. *Vincent Van Gogh*. E-book, Parkstone International, 2014. *Ebrary*, site.ebrary.com/lib/durhamtech/detail.action?docID=10840146.

**Infobase e-books**

Yannielli, Len, and Alan Hecht. *Lyme Disease*. Edited by Hilary Babcock, 2nd ed., e-book, Chelsea House, 2011. *Infobase e-books*, e-books.infobaselearning.com/View.aspx?ISBN=9781438138107&InstID=3266.

**Stat.Ref**

Kisner, Carolyn, and Colby, Lynn Allen. *Therapeutic Exercise: Foundations and Techniques*. 6th ed., e-book, F.A. Davis, 2012. *STAT!Ref*, online.statref.com/Document.aspx?fxId=112&docId=1.

**Examples from NC LIVE e-books**

This link searches multiple databases containing e-books available through NC LIVE, including ebrary, Biblioboard, Gale Virtual Reference Library, Netlibrary, MyiLibrary, and ABC-Clio. You should try to identify which specific database the e-book is located in.

**MyiLibrary**

Best, Anthony, et al. *International History of the Twentieth Century and Beyond*. 2nd ed., e-book, Routledge, 2008. *MyiLibrary*, lib.myilibrary.com/Open.aspx?id=139515.

**Biblioboard [includes the Homegrown e-book Collection]**

Tartan, Beth. *North Carolina and Old Salem Cookery*. New and revised ed., e-book, U of North Carolina Press, 1992. *BiblioBoard*, library.biblioboard.com/content/fa9b69ad-6cc4-4499-8e73-31d5870c0fb5.

**eBook Collection (EBSCOhost)**

Kearney-Nunnery, Rose. *Advancing Your Career: Concepts of Professional Nursing*. 4th ed., e-book, F.A. Davis, 2008. *eBook Collection (EBSCOhost),* search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=233663&site=ehost-live.

# A Work Contained in a Print Anthology or Collection

An anthology is a book of collected resources around a topic. Anthologies can consist of works published in the anthology alone, articles previously printed in other books or journals, or any number of sources. Use the information provided in the anthology to determine how much information you need to provide.

For articles or other works reprinted in an anthology and containing previous publication information, see **Works Reprinted in Anthologies and Books (Print & Digital)** section.

## An article from a print anthology or collection

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Work." *Title of Anthology*, edited by First Lastname of editor, edition statement, volume number, Publisher, year published, pp. page numbers of article.

"ed." should follow information about editions beyond the first, including revised, abridged, and numerical editions (14th ed., 9th ed., Revised ed., etc.). "vol." stands for "volume" and should precede the number of the volume.

**Examples:**

**A book or longer work in an anthology**

Flaubert, Gustave. *Madame Bovary*. *Norton Anthology: World Masterpieces*, edited by Sarah Lawall, 7th ed., vol. 2, Norton, 1999, pp. 850-1063.

Format the title of the work from the anthology as it would be outside of the anthology; for example, books and plays also contained in anthologies should have italicized titles.

**A section of an entry in an anthology not attributed to a specific author, such as the "introduction," "themes," or "historical context" sections**

Overview of "Wild Geese." *Poetry for Students*, edited by Anne Marie Hacht, vol. 15, Gale, 2002, pp. 206-13.

You should include a brief description of the section if it is not provided as part of the title (Introduction to, Themes in, Historical context of). This should not be in italics since it is not a formal title. The rest of the citation follows the standard book format.

## Cross-referencing two or more works from an anthology

To avoid unnecessary repetition in citing two or more works from the same collection on a Works Cited page, you may create a complete entry for the anthology and shortened cross-reference entries for individual works within the book. These would appear alphabetized within the entire Works Cited list.

In a cross-reference, state the author and title of the smaller work in the anthology, the last name of the editor/s of the book, and the page numbers. A separate entry should be for the anthology itself.

Consult *MLA Handbook* section 2.7.5 (pp. 115-16) for further information.

**Example**

Craig, Patricia, editor. *The Oxford Book of Travel Stories*. Oxford UP, 1996.

Desai, Anita. "Scholar and Gypsy." Craig, pp. 251-73.

Fitzgerald, F. Scott and Zelda Fitzgerald. "Show Mr. and Mrs. F to Number—." Craig, pp. 130-42.

# A Work Reprinted in an Anthology or Book

Something is only cited as a reprint if the anthology or book you are consulting contains previous publication information. If no previous publication information is contained within the current resource, cite as **an article in an anthology or book**.

## A work reprinted in a print anthology or book

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Article Title." *Name of Book or Anthology,* edited by Editor(s) names, edition statement, volume number, Publisher, date of publication, pp. page numbers of article. Originally published in [Previous publication information included in book or anthology].

Previous publication information should be formatted according to 1) the format in which the work was originally published (book, magazine, scholarly journal, etc.) and 2) the information included in the book in which it is reprinted. You do not need to consult outside sources to enhance a citation for a reprinted work.

"ed." should follow information about editions beyond the first, including revised, abridged, and numerical editions (14th ed. 9th ed. 2nd ed. etc.). "vol." stands for "volume" and should precede the number of the volume.

### Examples

**An essay reprinted from a scholarly journal**

Canty, Donnella. "McMillan Arrives." *Contemporary Literary Criticism*, edited by Jeffrey W. Hunter, Deborah A. Schmitt, and Timothy J. White, vol. 112, Gale, 1999, pp. 236-37. Originally published in *English Journal*, vol. 85, no. 4, 1996, pp. 86-87.

This anthology does not include an edition statement.

**An essay reprinted from a book**

Bentley, Eric. "The Talent of Samuel Beckett." *Contemporary Literary Criticism*, edited by Roger Matuz, vol. 57, Gale, 1990, pp. 91-92. Originally published in *Casebook on* Waiting for Godot, edited by Ruby Cohn, Grove, 1967, pp.59-66.

**An essay reprinted with partial previous publication information**

Warnken, L. Henry. "Iago as a Projection of Othello." *Shakespeare for Students*, edited by Mark W. Scott, vol. 1, Gale, 1992, pp. 442-48. Originally published in *Shakespeare Encomium,* edited by Anne Paolucci, City College, 1964, pp. 1-15.

Include all citation information that is listed in the document. You do not need to go to outside sources to find additional publication information for the original publication if it is not included in the source you are currently using.

Check the **Quick Citation Tips** part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions.

## A work reprinted in a digital anthology or book

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Article Title." *Name of Book or Anthology,* edited by Editor(s) names, edition statement, e-book [if digitized or available online or other version statement to specify e-edition], volume number, Publisher, date of publication, pp. page numbers of article. *Database name*, web address. Originally published in [Previous publication information included in book or anthology].

Previous publication information should be formatted according to 1) the format the work was originally published in (book, magazine, scholarly journal, etc.) and 2) the information included in the book in which it is reprinted. You do not need to consult outside sources to enhance a citation for a reprinted work.

"ed." should follow information about editions beyond the first, including revised, abridged, and numerical editions (14th ed., 9th ed., 2nd ed. etc.). "vol." stands for "volume" and should precede the number of the volume.

**Examples from Durham Tech Databases**

**Artemis Literary Sources (Gale): An article reprinted from a book**

O'Faolain, Sean. "Ernest Hemingway: Men without Memories." *Short Story Criticism*, edited by Laurie Lanzen Harris and Sheila Fitzgerald, e-book, vol. 1, Gale, 1988. *Artemis Literary Sources, go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?id=SGAACE553115816&v=2.1&u=durham_tccl&it=r&p=GLS&sw=w&asid=106da1443bf2e3a0d06fc11c100fc5d5*. Originally published in *The Vanishing Hero: Studies in Novelists of the Twenties*, Little, Brown, & Co., 1957, pp. 112-45.

Include all citation information that is listed in the document. You do not need to go to outside sources to find additional publication information for the original publication if it is not included in the source you are currently using.

Check the **Quick Citation Tips** part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including missing publication information.

**Artemis Literary Sources (Gale): An article reprinted from a scholarly journal**

Souris, Stephen. "Only Two Kinds of Daughters: Inter-Monologue Dialogicity in the Joy Luck Club."

*Contemporary Literary Criticism*, edited by Jeffrey W. Hunter and Timothy J. White, e-book, vol. 120, Gale, 1999, pp. 374-86. *Artemis Literary Sources, go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?id=YCQUMT744432390&v=2.1&u=durham_tccl&it=r&p=GLS&sw=w&asid=71af1c92f914cfc6876ea27a818b248a*. Originally published in *MELUS,* vol. 19, no. 2, 1994, pp. 99-124.

Include all citation information that is listed in the document. You do not need to go to outside sources to find additional publication information for the original publication if it is not included in the source you are currently using.

Check the **Quick Citation Tips** part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including missing publication information.

**ebrary: An article reprinted from a website**

Greer, Allen. "How Should Humans Treat Animals?" *Issues in Society: Animal Rights and Welfare,* edited by Justin Healey, e-book, vol. 388, Spinney Press, April 2015, pp. 1-2. *ebrary*, site.ebrary.com/lib/durhamtech/detail.action?docID=11046947. Originally published in www.onlineopinion.com.au, 31 July 2013.

Include all citation information that is listed in the document. You do not need to go to outside sources to find additional publication information for the original publication if it is not included in the source you are currently using.

# An Article, Essay, or Chapter from a Book

Articles may have different authors than the editor of the book. If no author is provided, the editor is not considered the author for this type of citation.

Be sure you are not citing an anthology. If unsure, ask or consider if the book has multiple volumes. If it has multiple volumes, it is more likely to be an anthology.

## An article, essay, or chapter from a print book

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) of essay. "Title of Article, Essay, or Chapter." *Title of Book*, edited by Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book, edition statement, volume number, Publisher, year published, pp. page numbers of article, essay, or chapter.

If previous publication information is available, cite this as **A work reprinted in a print anthology or book**.

"ed." should follow information about editions beyond the first, including revised, abridged, and numerical editions (14th ed., 9th ed., 2nd ed. etc.). "vol." stands for "volume" and should precede the number of the volume.

### Examples

**An article or chapter in an edited print book**

Fitzgerald, Robert. "Flannery O'Connor and the Modern Consciousness." *Flannery O'Connor: A Study of the Short Fiction*, edited by Suzanne M. Paulson, Twayne, 1988, pp. 161-64.

**An article or chapter in a book without an editor**

Cain, Susan. "Beyond Temperament: The Role of Free Will (and the Secret of Public Speaking for Introverts)." *Quiet: The Power of Introverts in a World that Can't Stop Talking*, Broadway, 2013, pp. 115-29.

## An article, essay, or chapter from an e-book

Lastname, Firstname of author(s) of essay. "Title of Essay." *Title of Book,* edited by Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book, edition statement, e-book, volume number, Publisher, year, pp. page numbers of essay. *Title of database or website*, web address/permalink or DOI.

"ed." should follow information about editions beyond the first, including revised, abridged, and numerical editions (14th ed., 9th ed., 2nd ed. etc.). "vol." stands for "volume" and should precede the number of the volume.

If the book has no edition statement or no volume numbers, leave that information out of the citation.

### Example

**A chapter from an e-book in a database:**

Kracauer, Siegfried. "Interlude: Film and Novel." *Theory of Film: The Redemption of Physical Reality,* e-book, Oxford UP, 1960, pp. 222-44. *Internet Archive*, archive.org/details/theoryoffilmrede00krac.

The Internet Archive (archive.org) is a free database of many types of digitized media, including books. This citation is for a book digitized and available through the Internet Archive. Publication information is found by going to the title page of the digitized book. This book does not have an edition or volume statement.

### Example from Durham Tech Databases

**Gale Virtual Reference Library (available through NC LIVE e-books)**

Bleiberg, Edward. "Ancient Egypt 2675-332 B.C.E.: Theater." *Arts and Humanities through the Eras*, edited by Edward I. Bleiberg, et al., e-book, vol. 1, Gale, 2005, pp. 251-62. *Gale Virtual Reference Library*, go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CCX3427400147&v=2.1&u=nclivedtcc&it=r&p=GVRL&sw=w&asid=a1b17ec67799847c2822fe5e1ce897dc.

# An Encyclopedia Article

## An encyclopedia article in a print encyclopedia

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Encyclopedia*, edited by Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book, edition statement, volume number, Publisher, year published, pp. page numbers.

"vol." stands for "volume" and should precede the number of the volume.

**An article in a print encyclopedia without an author**

"Hawaiians." *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, edited by Timothy L. Gall, vol. 2, Gale, 1998, pp. 224-27.

## An encyclopedia article online

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Website*, edition statement, publisher or sponsor of site, date of publication or creation, web address.

If the encyclopedia is on the web and is not a reproduction of a print edition, cite as an article on a website. In many cases, the publisher or sponsor will be the same as the title of the website; in that case, it is not necessary to include it in the citation.

### Example

**Encyclopedia Britannica Online (www.britannica.com)**

Cunningham, John M. "Mad Men (American Television Series)." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 19 Nov. 2015, www.britannica.com/topic/Mad-Men.

## An encyclopedia article from a database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). “Title of Article.” *Title of Encyclopedia*, edited by Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book, edition statement, e-book [if appropriate], volume number, Publisher, year published. *Title of database or website*, web address/permalink or DOI.

If previous publication information is available, cite using **Works Reprinted in Digital Anthologies and Books** format.

### Example from Durham Tech Database

**Credo Reference**

Schlesinger, Judith. "Armstrong, Louis." *Encyclopedia of American Studies*, edited by Simon Bronner, Johns Hopkins UP, 2014. *Credo Reference*, search.credoreference.com/content/entry/jhueas/armstrong_louis/0?searchId=17b676e7-5e4f-11e6-9083-12c1f5c39a71&result=0.

Include all citation information that is listed in the document. You do not need to go to outside sources to find additional publication information for the original publication if it is not included in the source you are currently using.

# A Dictionary Entry

## A print dictionary **(Merriam-Webster's, American Heritage, Oxford etc.)**

"Title of Entry." *Title of Dictionary*, edition statement, volume number, Publisher, year published, pp. page numbers.

A dictionary follows the same citation format as a book.

**Example**

**Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary**

"Azimuth." *The American Heritage Dictionary*, 5th ed., Houghton, Mifflin, Harcourt / Dell, 2012, p. 59.

## A specialized or subject-specific dictionary

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Entry." *Title of Dictionary*, edited by Firstname Lastname of Editor(s) of book, edition statement, volume number, Publisher, year published, pp. page numbers.

**Example**

**Stedman's Medical Dictionary**

"Leukocyte." *Stedman's Medical Dictionary for the Health Professions and Nursing*, illustrated 7th ed., Wolters Kluwer Health/Lippincott, Williams, & Wilkins, 2012, pp. 962-63.

# A Scholarly Journal

A scholarly journal is a formal, academic publication that publishes reports and reviews on certain topics. They usually contain research-based writings and are used to share research findings and developments.

Scholarly journals are often **peer-reviewed.** This means that a board of editors who are experts on the journal's topic read the articles before they are accepted and published in a scholarly journal. The goal is that this review process contributes to the accuracy of the information published in these journals.

## An article in a print scholarly journal

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Journal Article." *Title of Journal,* volume number, issue number, date published, pp. page numbers.

"vol." stands for "volume" and should precede the number of the volume. "no." should precede the issue number.

While many articles in databases are also produced in print format, cite according to where you accessed the source. If you use the scholarly journal itself in physical format to read the article, cite the journal information as the container. If you used an article from a database, cite both the journal and database as separate containers and see the format for **a scholarly journal article from a database or online**.

**Example**

**A print scholarly journal article**

Ebling, Rachel, and Robert W. Levenson. "Who Are the Marital Experts?" *Journal of Marriage and Family*, vol. 65, no. 1, Feb. 2003, pp. 130-42.

**A print scholarly journal article with three or more authors**

McBride, Duane C., et al. "Reflections on Drug Policy." *Journal of Drug Issues*, vol. 39, no. 1, Jan. 2009, pp. 71-88.

## An article in a scholarly journal from a database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Journal Article." *Title of Journal*, volume number, issue number, date published, pp. page numbers. *Database Name*, web address/permalink or DOI.

"vol." stands for volume and should precede the number of the volume. "no." should precede the issue number.

List authors in the order they appear on the article in individual articles. DO NOT alphabetize authors within individual articles.

Cite both the publication information for the journal in which the article and appears and the database. Each are important in showing the location of the source.

Do not copy and paste the web address at the top of the screen as the location of the article unless you have no other options. Look for a **permalink or DOI** in a database.

**Examples from Durham Tech Databases**

**ProQuest Central**

Van Ravesteijn, Hiske, et al. "Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy for Patients with Medically Unexplained Symptoms: A Randomized Controlled Trial." P*sychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, vol. 82, no. 5, Aug. 2013, pp. 299-310. *ProQuest Central*, dx.doi.org/10.1159/000348588.

This scholarly journal article in a database has more than 4 authors and has a web address with a DOI.

**ProQuest Education Journals**

Rimm-Kaufman, Sara, and Yubo Zhang. "Father-School Communication in Preschool and Kindergarten." *School Psychology Review*, vol. 34, no. 3, 2005, pp. 287-308. *ProQuest Education Journals*, search.proquest.com/docview/219648131?accountid=10616.

This scholarly journal article in a database has no DOI, but does have a permalink.

**Examples from Durham Tech Databases (continued)**

**JSTOR**

Chronaki, Bessie. "Eudora Welty's Theory of Place and Human Relationships." *South Atlantic Bulletin*, vol. 43, no. 2, May 1978, pp. 36-44. *JSTOR*, doi:10.2307/3198786.

When a DOI is not incorporated into a web address, it should be preceded by **"doi:"**

**Ovid**

Dewing, Kori A. "Management of Patients with Psoriatic Arthritis." *The Nurse Practitioner,* vol. 40, no. 4, 13 Apr. 2015, pp. 40–46. *Ovid*, doi:10.1097/01.NPR.0000461950.23292.18.

**Science Direct**

Rhodes, Shannon L., and Beate Ritz. "Genetics of Iron Regulation and the Possible Role of Iron in Parkinson's Disease." *Neurobiology of Diseases,* vol. 32, no. 2, Nov. 2008, pp. 183-95. *Science Direct*, doi:10.1016/j.nbd.2008.07.001.

## An article in a scholarly journal online

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Journal Article." *Title of Journal*, volume number, issue number, date published, web address/permalink or DOI.

### Example

Eom, Sean B., H. Joseph Wen, and Nicholas Ashill. "The Determinants of Students' Perceived Learning Outcomes and Satisfaction in University Online Education: An Empirical Investigation." *Decision Sciences Journal of Innovative Education*, vol. 4, no. 2, 12 July 2006, doi:10.1111/j.1540-4609.2006.00114.x.

This article also has a print edition, but since this version of the source is freely available online, omit the page numbers and only provide the DOI.

#### Examples from Durham Tech Journal Subscriptions

Durham Tech subscribes to several individual journals. These should be cited as **an article in a scholarly journal found online** since they are not accessed through a database, but through the journal's page.

#### Journal of Black Psychology

Chapell, Mark S., and Willis F. Overton. "Development of Logical Reasoning and the School Performance of African American Adolescents in Relation to Socioeconomic Status, Ethnic Identity, and Self-Esteem." *Journal of Black Psychology*, vol. 28, no. 4, Nov. 2002, doi:10.1177/009579802237539.

#### Social Problems

Dodson, Kyle. "Globalization and Protest Expansion." *Social Problems*, vol. 62, no. 1, 8 Feb. 2015, dx.doi.org/10.1093/socpro/spu004.

# A Magazine or Trade Journal

Magazines and trade journals (magazine publications that are centered on trends and topics in jobs or professions) are cited in the same way.

## An article in a print magazine or trade journal

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Magazine or Trade Journal,* volume number, issue number, date published, pp. page numbers.

Not all magazines or trade journals include volume or issue numbers.

Publication dates will vary according to how often a magazine or trade journal is published.

### Examples

**An article from a weekly magazine**

Reid, T.R. “No Country for Sick Men.” *Newsweek*, 21 Sept. 2009, pp. 42-45.

**An article in a magazine or trade journal published every month or two months**

Yapko, Michael. “Secondhand Blues.” *Psychology Today,* Sept.-Oct. 2009, pp. 86-93.

This magazine is published every two months, so the publication date should include both months.

## An article in a magazine or trade journal from a database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Magazine or Trade Journal,* volume number, issue number, date published, pp. page numbers. *Database Name*, web address/permalink or DOI.

Not all magazines or trade journals include volume or issue numbers.

Publication dates will vary according to how often a magazine or trade journal is published.

**Examples from Durham Tech Databases**

**ABI/INFORM Collection**

"Research and Markets: Hybrid Electric Cars - A Global Market Overview." *Energy Weekly News*, 18 Feb. 2011, p. 536. *ABI/INFORM Collection*, search.proquest.com/docview/850516851?accountid=10616.

**SIRS Issues Researcher**

Kliesch, James. "Why Electric Cars Are Cleaner." *Mother Earth News*. Feb.-Mar. 2011, no. 244, pp. 58+. *SIRS Issues Researcher*, sks.sirs.com/text-pdf/0000311945.pdf.

The page numbers in this article are not sequential, so the first page of the article is listed with a + beside it.

## An article in a magazine or trade journal online

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of article." *Title of Website (can include ".com")*, publisher or sponsor of the website, date published, web address/permalink or DOI.

Cite articles found on magazine websites as **an article on a website.** If previous publication information is available, you do not need to include it. In many cases, the publisher or sponsor will be the same as the title of the website; in that case, it is not necessary to include it in the citation.

Check the **Quick Citation Tips** part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions, including missing publication information.

### Examples

**Consumer Reports Online**

**An article published only online**

Marks, Tod. "Whole Foods to Launch Smaller, Cheaper Stores." *Consumer Reports*, 12 May 2015, www.consumerreports.org/cro/news/2015/05/whole-foods-to-launch-smaller-cheaper-stores/index.htm.

**An article also published in the print magazine**

"Best Frozen Pizza." Sept. 2013. *Consumer Reports*, Aug. 2013, www.consumerreports.org/cro/magazine/2013/09/best-frozen-pizza/index.htm.

OR

"Best Frozen Pizza." *Consumer Reports*, Aug. 2013, www.consumerreports.org/cro/magazine/2013/09/best-frozen-pizza/index.htm.

This was also published in the September 2013 edition of the print magazine. You may choose to include the original publication date immediately after the source title, as in the first example. However, since the article consulted was online and has a different publication date, you may also choose to just use the date associated with the article you consulted, as in the second example.

# A Newspaper or Wire Feed

Newspaper and wire feed (or news feed) articles are cited using the same format, as are other daily or almost daily news publications.

## A newspaper article from a print newspaper

Lastname, Firstname of author (if stated). "Title of Article." *Name of Newspaper*, edition, date published, pp. section page(s).

You do not need to include the volume and issue numbers for newspapers even if they are listed in bibliographic information or on the publication. It is also not necessary to include the publisher in a newspaper citation.

### Examples

**A newspaper with an edition statement**

Shellenbarger, Sue. "The Next Youth-Magnet Cities." *The Wall Street Journal*, national ed., 30 Sept. 2009, pp. D1+.

This citation includes an edition statement. The D1+ for the page number indicates that the article begins on page 1 in section D and continues elsewhere in the print publication.

**An editorial**

"Stepping Backward." *Los Angeles Times,* 4 July 1989, p. B6. Editorial.

If useful, you may identify the type of article (Editorial, Feature, etc.) at the end of the citation.

**A newspaper with numbered sections**

Burns, Jonathan F. "Afghans Seek Direct Talks with U.S. on Elections." *New York Times*, late ed., 6 May 1990, sec. 4:22.

## A newspaper article from a database

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Newspaper*, edition statement, publication date, pp. page numbers. *Database Name,* web address/permalink or DOI.

Wire feeds may not include page numbers in databases since they are often published in multiple papers. Page numbers for newspapers may be labeled according to section (A1, B3, etc.).

**Examples from Durham Tech Databases**

**The CQ Researcher -- Short report**

Kaufmann, Carol. "Internet and Media." *CQ Researcher,* 21 July 2014. *CQ Researcher*, library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/cqr_ht_internet_and_media_2014.

*CQ Researcher* is both the title of the periodical and the database. It should be included in both locations in the citation.

**The CQ Researcher -- Long report**

Clemmitt, Marcia. "Internet Regulation." *CQ Researcher,* vol. 22, no. 14, 13 Apr. 2012, pp. 325-48. *CQ Researcher*, library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/cqresrre2012041300.

Page, volume, and issue numbers can be found by clicking on “View PDF.”

**Examples from Durham Tech Databases (continued)**

**Opposing Viewpoints in Context**

Katzman, John S. "Relax. Getting into College Has Actually Gotten Easier." *Washington Post*, 11 Sept. 2014. *Opposing Viewpoints in Context*, ic.galegroup.com/ic/ovic/NewsDetailsPage/NewsDetailsWindow?disableHighlighting=false&displayGroupName=News&currPage=&scanId=&query=&prodId=OVIC&search_within_results=&p=OVIC&mode=view&catId=&limiter=&display-query=&displayGroups=&contentModules=&action=e&sortBy=&documentId=GALE%7CA382193716&windowstate=normal&activityType=&failOverType=&commentary=&source=Bookmark&u=durham_tccl&jsid=87063da050bb9d3fc7e052de5dd69c31.

Not all permalinks or document links will be short. Provide the entire web address as provided in the database **as long as it leads back to the original source**.

**ProQuest Newsstand—Newspaper article**

Hancock, Jacob, and Lois M. Collins. "Backyard Bounty: Families Raising Chickens to Help Cope with Slowdown." *Deseret News* [Salt Lake City], 16 Mar. 2009, p. A1. *ProQuest Newsstand*, search.proquest.com/docview/351715049?accountid=10616.

For local newspapers, you may include the city name in square brackets after the name of the publication.

**ProQuest Newsstand—Wire feed**

Bleau, Liz. "Step Right Up! It's Showtime for Carnivals." *McClatchy - Tribune Business News*, 7 Feb. 2008. *ProQuest Newsstand*, search.proquest.com/docview/462485753?accountid=10616.

## A newspaper article online, including on a newspaper website

Lastname, Firstname of author(s). "Title of article." *Title of Newspaper Website* [City of Newspaper if not stated and local], edition statement, publisher or sponsor of the website, publication date, web address/permalink or DOI.

Cite articles found on newspaper websites as **an article on a website.** If previous publication information is available, you do not need to include it. It is not necessary to include the publisher of an article on a website where the publisher's name is very similar to the name of the website.

Check the **Quick Citation Tips** part of this guide on how to deal with specific publication information questions.

**Examples**

Morris, Ciscoe. "Holiday Cactuses: Getting Them to Bloom and Grow Fruit." *The Seattle Times*, 20 Nov. 2014, www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/health/holiday-cactuses-getting-them-to-bloom-and-grow-fruit/.

**A newspaper article online, including date of access**

Tavernise, Sabrina. "CDC, States Ponder Plans to Keep ahead of Zika." *The News & Observer* [Raleigh], 24 June 2016, www.newsobserver.com/news/nation-world/world/article85860707.html. Accessed 10 Aug. 2016.

You may want to include the date accessed for current news events since information may be updated.

# A Website

You may have to search around to find authorship and publication information on websites. Check the "**About"** pages and copyright statements of the websites. It is not necessary to include the publisher of an article on a website where the publisher's name is very similar to the name of the website.

Current MLA standards require a full web address in the location portion of the citation. Remove the initial http:// or https:// and conclude with a period. You may also remove proxy server web components, but that is not required.

If a web address does not reliably link back to the source, you may use the web address for the website's homepage.

## A whole website

Lastname, Firstname of author, editor, or compiler of website. *Name of Website.* Edition statement, name of publisher or sponsor of the website, publication date, web address/permalink or DOI.

If a statement such as "Web Edition" is used, you may use that as the edition statement.

For websites lacking a date of publication, use the most recent copyright or publication date. You may want to include the date accessed since information may be updated.

You may want to use this citation type if you use multiple smaller subpages from a particular larger page and citing them distinctly seems unnecessarily repetitive. MLA does not take a stance on whether this constitutes an article from a website or a website in its entirety.

### Example

*Poetry Foundation*. 2016, www.poetryfoundation.org/.

The previous webpage contains many subpages. If you mostly use only one or two subpages, you may want to cite those individual pages as **an article on a website**. Provide citations that make your sources as clear as possible.

## An article on a website

Lastname, Firstname of author or editor of article. "Title of Article." *Name of Website,* edition statement, name of publisher or sponsor of the website, publication date, web address/permalink or DOI.

If a statement such as "web edition" is used, you may use that as the edition statement.

For websites lacking a date of publication, use the most recent copyright or publication date. You may want to include the date accessed since information may be updated.

Publishers are also not necessary to include an article on a website where the publisher's name is very similar to the name of the website.

**Examples**

**An article on a website with an author**

Hansen, Tom. "On 'Harlem.'" *Modern American Poetry*, U of Illinois / Framingham State U, 28 Sept. 2015, www.modernamericanpoetry.org/criticism/tom-hansen-harlem.

This citation contains a publication statement because the publisher's name (the University of Illinois and Framingham State University) and name of the website (*Modern American Poetry*) are not similar.

**An article on a website with a corporate or group author**

Center for Biological Diversity. "Protecting Polar Bears Must Include Mitigating Global Warming." *Science Daily*, 22 May 2008, www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/05/080521100419.htm.

The group is listed as the author. All other parts of the citation are the same as for an article on a website.

**An article on a website with an author using a pseudonym**

amandabears5000. "Wiggly Bridge." *Atlas Obscura*, 2016, www.atlasobscura.com/places/wiggly-bridge.

If an author uses a pseudonym or a screen name, you may use that as the author's name.

**An article on a website without a permanent web address**

Sometimes a web address that leads directly to a source is used only for an individual session or is accessible only once you log in to a website with your account. If a web address does not reliably lead back to a source when others try to access it, provide a link to the homepage of the website.

**Durham Tech Example**

**CFNC**

"Adult Education Teacher." *CFNC.org,* College Foundation of North Carolina, 2001-06, www.cfnc.org.

CFNC is frequently used at Durham Tech, especially in ACA 122. If you are logged in to CFNC, the web address may be very long **and** not redirect back to the page you used if others try to use that link.

OR

"Adult Education Teacher." *CFNC.org,* College Foundation of North Carolina, 2001-06,

www1.cfnc.org/Plan/For_A_Career/Career_Profile/Career_Profile.aspx?id=eemcty4rMhauzEoN

WaDcmwXAP3DPAXXAP3DPAX.

If you are not logged in to CFNC, the web address in the browser should redirect back to the article.

# A Government or Corporate Website

If a publication is authored by a commission, an association, a committee, a government department or sub-department, or any other group whose members are not individually identified in the publication, it may be considered a governmental or corporate website. Corporate or governmental authorship is usually limited to formally organized groups.

## An article on a government or corporate website with a corporate author

Country or State of Government Body [if not listed in the name of the department], name of corporate body or government department responsible for the article. "Title of Article." *Name of the Website or Series if different than department/publisher*, edition statement, publisher or sponsor of site, publication date, web address/permalink or DOI.

This citation combines government publication information with general website information. If a governmental agency or corporation is both the author and editor of a source, omit its name in the author location, begin with the title of the source, and use the governmental agency or corporation as the publisher. If a website name is the same as the department or agency, omit it as website name and use it as publisher instead.

Government departments are arranged from largest to smallest if multiple departments are responsible for a publication.

If citing an author instead of a government department, omit the Country of Government Body section of the citation. For more information, see the *MLA Handbook 8th ed.* 2.1.3.

**Examples**

**An article from a national government department website**

"HIV among Youth." *CDC HIV/AIDS Fact Sheet*, United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, 27 Apr. 2016, www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/age/youth/.

There are several government departments and divisions listed as responsible for creating and maintaining this article. They should be listed in largest-to-smallest order.

## Occupational Outlook Handbook (Online)

"Title of Article." *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Date of last update (DD Mon. YYYY format), web address of article homepage.

If a governmental agency or corporation is both the author and editor of a source, omit its name in the author location, begin with the title of the source, and use the governmental agency or corporation as the publisher instead.

**Example**

"Audiologists." *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. 2014-15 ed. US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 17 Jan. 2015, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/audiologists.htm.

## An article on a government or corporate website with an author

Lastname, Firstname of author. "Title of Article." *Name of the Website or Series*, edition statement, name of corporate body or government department responsible for the article, publication date, web address/permalink or DOI.

**Example**

Schwartz, Jill. "Alternatives to Wood: Diversifying the Approach to Creating Every Day Products." World Wildlife Foundation, 13 Jan. 2015, www.worldwildlife.org/stories/alternatives-to-wood.

## A report on a government or corporate website

Lastname, Firstname of authors of report. *Title of Article*. *Name of Series* [if relevant], edition statement, name of corporate body or government department(s) responsible for the article, publication date, web address/permalink or DOI.

Reports are longer documents. Their titles should be italicized.

If a governmental agency or corporation is both the author and editor of a source, omit its name in the author location, begin with the title of the source, and use the governmental agency or corporation as the publisher instead.

**Examples**

**A report from an organization**

*Tuberculosis Control in the South-East Asia Region: Annual TB Report 2015*. World Health Organization, Regional Office for South-East Asia, 2015, apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/154550/1/9789290224761-TB.pdf.

The World Health Organization is the author, website name, and publisher of this document. It is put in the publisher location in the citation in this case.

**A government report online**

Ryan, Camille, and Kurt Bauman. *Educational Attainment in the United States: 2015. Current Population Reports*, United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau, Mar. 2016, www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2016/demo/p20-578.pdf.

# Audio

## A streaming audio file from online, not downloaded

Author or creator of audio Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Segment, song, or audio." *Title of Series, Album, etc.*, other contributors, number (episode, season, etc.), publisher or sponsor of website, publication date, web address/permalink.

Streaming audio can include music, podcasts, or other audio content. If no other instructions are given, this is the format we recommend. You may also cite the transcript of audiofiles using this format.

Additional information about the source may be added after the title of the recording (show title, series, album name, etc.) as needed, including additional information about episodes, including narrators, performers, or information about the program (publisher, sponsor, etc.). Provide information that is relevant to how you used the source in your assignment.

**Examples**

**A radio segment streamed from the web**

"Audrey Niffenegger's Tale of Sisterly 'Symmetry.'" *All Things Considered*, NPR, 29 Sept. 2009, www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=113309513.

If necessary, this citation could also include the radio show's host, the individual being interviewed as the author, and many other details. Select additional details relevant to how the source was used for an assignment.

**A podcast streamed from the web**

Koenig, Sarah, Julie Snyder, and Dana Chivvis, producers. "The Alibi." *Serial,* season 1, episode 1, Chicago Public Media and Ira Glass, 2014, serialpodcast.org/season-one/1/the-alibi.

Additional information has been added to denote season and episode numbers. The type of sound clip (Podcast, Radio show, Rock music, etc.) does not need to be noted.

## A streaming audio file from a database, not downloaded

Author of audio Lastname, Firstname. "Title of Segment, song, or audio." *Title of Series, Album, etc.*, other contributors, publisher or sponsor of website, publication date. *Database name*, web address/permalink or DOI.

Streaming audio can include music, podcasts, or other audio content. If no other instructions are given, this is the format we recommend. You may also cite the transcript of audiofiles using this format.

Additional information about the source may be added after the title of the recording (show title, series, album name, etc.) as needed, including additional information about episodes, including narrators, performers, or information about the program (publisher, sponsor, etc.). Provide information that is relevant to how you used the source in your assignment.

**Examples**

**A song from an online music database**

Davis, Miles. "Blue in Green." 1959. *Kind of Blue (Legacy Edition)*, Sony BMG Music Entertainment, 2008. *Spotify*, play.spotify.com/track/0aWMVrwxPNYkKmFthzmpRi.

The original release date of the album, 1959, is included after the title of the song. The date later in the citation is when this digital edition was released. Spotify is a database of music and is therefore included in the citation.

**A transcript of the audio of a program (radio, television, etc.) from a database**

"Neil Gaiman, Taking a Look Back at Batman." *Talk of the Nation*, NPR, 15 July 2009. *Artemis Literary Sources*, go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CA203629496&v=2.1&u=durham_tccl&it=r&p=GLS&sw=w&asid=7e7918e324acf35fbad53a45391c818d. Transcript.

A transcript is denoted by adding the word "Transcript" to the end of a bibliographic entry. This entry also contains a database name.

## A CD or other physical sound recording

Lastname, Firstname(s) of artist or band name of performer or author. *Title of Album*. Other contributors, version, publisher or sponsor of recording, date of publication. Medium of publication (CD, LP, EP. Audiocassette, 8-track, etc.).

Additional information relevant to the citation may be included after the Title of the Album, including conductor, composer, date of recording, writer (written by), or additional performers.

Specifying the type of recording at the end of the citation is not required, but is helpful.

**Examples**

**A music CD**

Uchida, Mitsuko. *Mozart: 2 Piano Sonatas*. Phillips, 1985. CD.

**A CD recording of a radio series**

*North Carolina Voices: Understanding Poverty*. *The State of Things*, produced by Emily Hanford, WUNC, 2005. CD.

Additional information about the producer of the show and the series where this CD originally aired (the radio show *The State of Things*) was added to this citation.

**An audiobook on CD**

Boyne, John. *The Boy in the Striped Pajamas*. Narrated by Michael Maloney, Random House, 2006. CD. 4 discs.

The author of the book is listed at the beginning of an audiobook citation. The narrator is listed after the title of the audiobook and labeled in the other contributors location of the citation. This citation adds the number of discs of the CD, which is not required, but can be included.

## A track from a CD or other physical sound recording

Lastname, Firstname(s) of artist or band name of performer or author. "Title of Song or Track." *Title of Album*, other contributors, version information, publisher or sponsor of recording, date of publication. Medium of publication (such as CD, LP, EP. Audiocassette, 8-track, etc.).

You may need to use a CD booklet or information about the CD to find the track title. Specifying the type of recording at the end of the citation is not required, but is helpful.

**Examples**

**A multi-disc CD recording**

Brahms, Johannes. "Symphony No. 3 in F Major, Op. 90." *Symphonies 3 & 4, Violin Concerto, Haydn Variations,* performed by the Cleveland Orchestra, conducted by Christoph von Dohnanyi, Warner Classics, 2000. CD. 4 discs.

This citation includes the composer as the author and performance information to distinguish this performance from others. The number of discs is also included at the end of the citation.

**A CD that accompanies a textbook**

Fraser-Molina, María, and Constanza Gómez-Joines. "Chapter 3, Second Part." *¿Qué le Duele? Beginning Spanish for Healthcare Professionals*, Carolina Academic Press, 2008. CD.

This is a CD that goes along with a book. The title of the track corresponds to the chapter in the book. Cite the information as presented on the CD booklet, not the information contained in the textbook.

# A downloaded audio file

Lastname, Firstname(s) of artist or band name of performer or author. "Title of Song or Track (if relevant)." *Title of Album*, other contributors, version (digital edition, audiobook, etc.), edition statement, Publisher, date of publication. File type (optional).

Downloaded audio can include music, podcasts, or other audio-only content in a variety of file formats. There is no set format for citing a downloaded audio file since different files will require different information.

Additional information may be added after the title of the recording (show title, series, album name, etc.) as needed, including additional information about episodes, including narrators, performers, or information about the program (publisher, sponsor, etc.).

**Examples**

**A downloaded song**

Hill, Lauryn. "Can't Take My Eyes Off of You." *The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill*, Ruffhouse, 1998. MP3.

The citation includes all the relevant information for citing a song. It ends with the file type (MP3) to specify that the version of the song used in this citation is the digital one, not the CD.

**A downloaded audiobook**

Martin, George R. R. *A Game of Thrones*. *A Song of Ice and Fire*, narrated by Roy Dotrice, audiobook, unabridged ed., Random House Audio, 2003.

The citation includes information about the book, including author, series title, and narrator. Audiobook is added as part of the version portion of the citation.

# Video

## A movie (DVD, film, VHS, or downloaded)

*Title of Film*. Original year of release. Directed by Firstname Lastname, performances by Firstname Lastname(s) of Major Performers (if relevant), version (if digital), edition statement, distributor or studio name, release year of edition used. Publication Medium (if Film, DVD, Videocassette).

You may add additional relevant information before Distributor or Studio name. If performers or directors are not needed, you may not need to cite them. Specifying the type of recording at the end of the citation is not required, but is helpful.

You may omit the original year of release if the release year of the edition used is the same.

**Examples**

**A videocassette**

*Dr. Strangelove or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb*. 1966. Directed by Stanley Kubrick, performances by Peter Sellers and George C. Scott, Columbia, 1987. Videocassette.

**A DVD**

*Thank You for Smoking*. 2005. Directed by Jason Reitman, performance by Aaron Eckhart, Twentieth Century Fox, 2006. DVD.

**A downloaded movie**

*Mary Poppins*. 1964. Directed by Robert Stevenson, performances by Julie Andrews and Dick Van Dyke, Amazon video, 50th anniversary ed., Walt Disney Pictures, 2014.

This video was purchased through Amazon video, which is noted as the version of the film. Since it is purchased and downloaded, a web address is not used.

## A movie streamed online

*Title of Film*. Original year of release. Directed by Firstname Lastname, performances by Firstname Lastname(s) of Major Performers (if relevant), edition statement, distributor or studio name, release year of edition used. *Database or website name*, web address/permalink.

You do not need to go outside the website or database for additional publication information. You may also want to add addition information if relevant to how you used the film, such as composer or videographer.

You may omit the original year of release if the release year of the edition used is the same.

**Example**

**Netflix**

*A Trip to the Moon*. 1902. Directed by George Méliès, performances by François Lallement and Jules-Eugène Legrís, color ed. *Netflix,* www.netflix.com/title/80048203.

A studio name is no provided on the Netflix information page, so that has been omitted from the citation.

**Example from Durham Tech Database**

**Films on Demand**

*Social Media for Business Marketing*. *Digital Media for Business Marketing*, Films for the Humanities & Sciences/Motion Masters, 2014. *Films on Demand*, fod.infobase.com/portalplaylists.aspx?wid=107014&xtid=53459.

This example does not contain directors or performers because they are not listed in the database entry. It does include a series name (*Digital Media for Business Marketing*).

## A TV show, viewed online

"Title of the episode or segment." *Title of the series*, other contributor information (directors, performers, etc.), edition statement (series, episode), name of the network of production, date aired or created. *Name of Database or Website*, web address/permalink.

You do not need to go outside the website or database for additional publication information. You may also want to add addition information if relevant to how you used the film, such as composer or videographer

If a TV show is viewed on TV (or DVR), omit the database information.

**Examples**

**Hulu**

"Bait and Switch." *Love & Hip Hop: Atlanta*, season 4, episode 16, VH1, 10 Aug. 2015. *Hulu*, www.hulu.com/watch/829710.

**Example from Durham Tech Database**

**Films on Demand**

"The California Raisins." *Ad Persuasion*, Tricon Films, 2007. *Films on Demand*, fod.infobase.com/portalplaylists.aspx?wid=107014&xtid=93626.

## A streaming video posted online

Lastname, Firstname of author or poster's username (Firstname Lastname if also known). "Title of Video." *Name of Streaming Video Site*. Publisher or sponsor of site where video appears, Date of video posting (DD Mon. YYYY format). Web. Date of access (DD Mon. YYYY format).

There is no set format for citing streaming video; however, digital files that are not downloaded may be cited as **an article on a website**. If no other instructions are given, this is the format we recommend.

It is not necessary to include the publisher of an article on a website where the publisher's name is very similar to the name of the website.

**Examples**

**YouTube**

BarackObama.com (Barack Obama). "President Obama Speaks to Seniors." *YouTube*, 9 Sept. 2009, youtu.be/AjIJc72fveY.

If you know the real name of an author who has posted using a pseudonym, put it in parenthesis after the username/pseudonym.

Big History Project. "Big History Project: A Story for Everyone." *YouTube*, 2 Nov. 2013, youtu.be/yPe6zjeccjs.

**Vine**

sandiegozoo (San Diego Zoo). "Om nom nom! 😋 #babyhippo." *Vine*, 2 Sept. 2015, vine.co/v/eTKQrLMEXdI.

In this case, the caption of the video becomes the title. San Diego Zoo has been added after the username in order to provide clearer information about the creator of the video.

# An Interview

## A published interview

Lastname, Firstname of person interviewed. "Title of the interview." Interview by Firstname Lastname, [Publication information for where the interview appears: magazine, newspaper, website, video, database, etc.)]

If there is no title of the interview, you may use **Interviewed by Firstname Lastname of Interviewer** or **Interview** as the title. You may also include this information after the title of the interview in the citation. You may also use the word "Interview" (without quotation marks) as the title if no title exists.

**Examples**

**An streaming audio interview on a website**

Sacks, Oliver. "Oliver Sacks: A Neurologist at the 'Intersection of Fact and Fable'." Interview by Terry Gross, *Fresh Air*, NPR, 31 Aug. 2015, www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2015/08/31/ 436289763/ oliver-sacks-a-neurologist-at-the-intersection-of-fact-and-fable.

**An interview in a newspaper**

Treanor, James. "Bird Flu: How Big a Threat? Some Pandemic Fears More Realistic Than Others." Interview by Gregory Mott. *The Washington Post,* 18 Oct. 2005, F1. *ProQuest Newsstand*, search.proquest.com/docview/409882954?accountid=10616.

This citation includes the author of the article as the interviewer. It also includes database information to complete the citation. This could also be cited as **an article in a newspaper in a database**.

## A transcript of an interview

Lastname, Firstname of person interviewed. "Title of the interview." Interview by Firstname Lastname. [Publication information for where the interview appears: magazine, newspaper, website, video, database, etc.)]. Transcript.

**Example**

**A transcript of a television interview online**

Clinton, Bill. "Interview with Former President Bill Clinton." Interviewed by Anderson Cooper. *Anderson Cooper: 360°*, CNN, 1 Dec. 2005, www.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0512/01/acd.01.html. Transcript.

Since the transcript is posted online, the citation uses the **article on a webpage** format after the interview information.

## A personally-conducted interview

Lastname, Firstname of person interviewed. Interview. By Firstname Lastname of Interviewer. Date conducted (DD Mon. YYYY format).

**Example**

Jones, Tyrone. Interview. By Janice Smith. 29 Oct. 2009.

# Social Media

## A tweet (Twitter)

| |
|---|
| @Username (Firstname Lastname of author if known). "Entire text of tweet including #hashtags and ☺emojis." *Twitter,* Date of tweet (DD Mon. YYYY format), Time posted a.m./p.m, web address of tweet. |

Do not change punctuation or capitalization of the tweet. Include any hashtags or web addresses that may be included. If emojis or other symbols do not cut and paste into your citation, that is okay.

**Examples**

@c8tJANE (Catherine Goodson). "Spend hours looking for scat in leaf litter, can't find it. Look up, study animal is sitting & watching from 10 feet away. #fieldworkfail." *Twitter*, 26 Aug. 2015, 2:17 p.m., twitter.com/c8tJANE/status/636648632394117121.

@Olympics. "Men's 3000m steeplechase has just finished! Congrats, Conseslus Kipruto (#KEN) on winning #gold and breaking the OR! #Olympics #Rio2016." *Twitter*, 17 Aug. 2016, 8:07 a.m., twitter.com/Olympics/status/765928070910017536

## An entire blog

Lastname, Firstname of author or username. *Title of Blog*. Additional contributors, edition, publisher or sponsor of website, copyright date, web address of blog homepage.

A blog is cited like a website. If a blogger has a username, use the same format for noting that as with a tweet. You may need to go to an About page for some of this information. If no main author or authors are listed, do not include them in the citation.

It is not necessary to include the publisher in a web citation where the publisher's name is very similar to the name of the website.

**Examples**

Larson, Elsie, and Emma Chapman. *A Beautiful Mess*, [2007-16], abeautifulmess.com/.

*Durham Tech Library Blog*. Durham Tech Library, 2016, www.durhamtech.edu/libraryblog/.

## A blog post

Lastname, Firstname of author (username). "Title of Blog Entry." *Title of Blog*, additional contributors, publisher or sponsor of blog, publication date, web address or permalink.

Use the same general format as an article on a website. If the blog post has no title, use the descriptive title "Blog post." Do not italicize or capitalize using title case for descriptive titles.

It is not necessary to include the publisher in a website citation where the publisher's name is very similar to the name of the website.

**Examples**

Twilley, Nicola. "The White Noise of Aquaculture." *Edible Geography*, 19 July 2013, www.ediblegeography.com/the-white-noise-of-aquaculture/.

# An Image

## A picture or work of art reprinted in a book

Lastname, Firstname of artist. *Title of Image or Work of Art*. Year of creation, current physical location of the work of art (museum name, private collection, etc.). *Title of Book*, edited by Firstname Lastname, Publisher, publication date, Plate or image number and/or page number. Type of work of art.

Location of work of art can mean either the name of a museum or, if part of a private collection, "Private collection." If relevant, you may include the type of work of art (Painting, Photograph, Gelatin silver print, Mixed media installation, etc.) at the end of the citation.

**Examples**

Rudisall, Solomon. Alkaline-glazed stoneware jug. 1876, Private collection. *Turners and Burners: The Folk Potters of North Carolina,* edited by Charles G. Zug III, U of North Carolina Press, 1986, fig. 6-13, p. 184.

The title is descriptive, not formal, so it is not italicize or capitalized in title case. Though this book has an author of the text, he is considered an editor or compiler of the images in the book.

Bravo, Manuel Álvarez. *Two Pairs of Legs*. 1928-29. *Prebles' Artforms*, edited by Patrick Frank, Pearson, 2014, fig. 9.7. Gelatin silver print.

The location of the artwork is not provided in this text, so it is omitted from the final citation.

## A picture, image, or work of art posted or viewed online

Lastname, Firstname of artist. *Title of Image or Work of Art*. Collection name, Year of creation, physical location of the work of art. *Name of Database or Website,* other contributors, publisher or sponsor of website, date of online posting, web address or permalink.

Omit parts of the citation that are not included with the image you have used. You may also choose to cite this type of source as **an article on a webpage**.

If the photograph does not also appear in a museum or other location, omit that part of the citation.

It is not necessary to include the publisher in a website citation where the publisher's name is very similar to the name of the website.

**Examples**

**A photograph on a website with the photographer named**

Guitare, Tuan. *Painting with Land*. *National Geographic Your Shot*, compiled by Alexia Keefe, 3 Aug. 2015, proof.nationalgeographic.com/2015/08/03/photo-of-the-day-best-of-july-2/.

**An image that is part of a larger collection**

Adams, Ansel. "Burned Area, Glacier National Park." *Records of the National Park Service: Ansel Adams Photographs*, 1941, National Archives Still Picture Branch, 79-AAE-3. *National Archives,* United States National Archives & Records Administration, www.archives.gov/research/ansel-adams/images/aae03.jpg

This photograph is one within a collection of a series of photographs also located in a physical archive. The first part of the citation contains information about the image's physical location, including a control number (used to locate the photograph). The second part of the citation shows its location on the web.

You may cite this photograph as part of a collection if it helps give more detail about how you have used the source.

**A image of art from museum's webpage**

Delacroix, Eugène. *July 28. Liberty Leading the People.* 1830, Louvre. *Louvre*, www.louvre.fr/en/oeuvre-notices/july-28-liberty-leading-people?selection=44909.

The name of the museum is also the name of the website. Since they represent different parts of the citation (physical location and digital location), they are both included.

**A clip art image or other general image from the web with an author and clear title**

Sebalos. *Two Feet in Sand*. *Dreamstime,* 2000-16, www.dreamstime.com/royalty-free-stock-images-two-feet-sand-image15511109.

This is a stock photograph containing a photographer's username. There is no date of creation provided.

**A clip art image or other general image from the web without an author or clear title**

Sun wearing sunglasses*. Summer Clip Art,* ClipArtHut, 2016, www.cliparthut.com/summer-clip-art-clipart-F9m6oa.html.

When a source does not have a clear title, provide a brief descriptive title (not in quotation marks); capitalize only the first letter and any proper nouns in the descriptive title. Include as much information as possible from the location where you found the source. If you download the image to use in a presentation, you may still want to include the web address.

## Can't Figure Out What You Have?

First check the MLA manual. There are many specific types of sources that already have formats that are not covered in this booklet.

If you're using a web resource, you may need to find out more information about the website or publication. See the *MLA Handbook*.

Some internet resources are difficult to figure out. Do your best. If in doubt, ask your instructor, tutor, or librarian for help.

And if you're still confused? **Ask for help**.

## Additional Resources

For more information, consult the following resource:

*MLA Handbook*. 8th ed, Modern Language Association of America, 2016.

The website for MLA is http://www.mla.org.

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